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outside while the son bought a case of beer, not as a beverage but as evidence of selling to minors. It appeared that the father had received money to use in their occupation of detectives for the Anti-Saloon League, and turned over part of it to his son; that the father accounted for the beer bought of Feldman in his report of expenses, and, with his son, agreed that the son was to be pushed to the front to get Feldman to violate the law. The St. Louis Court of Appeals in *State v. Feldman*, 129 Southwestern Reporter, 998, holds that, under the facts, the beer was sold to the father and not to the son, and that the statute was not intended to create an offense where, as in this case, accused was induced and urged into the commission of a crime not otherwise intended by him.

House Mover Liable Irrespective of Negligence.—Where a house mover drives a stake into the ground, whereby telephone wires in a conduit are damaged, such act is an unlawful trespass for which the mover is liable, irrespective of negligence, according to the case of *Frontier Telephone Co. v. Hepp*, 121 New York Supplement, 460. It appeared that defendant house mover was ignorant that any conduits had been laid in the street, and the plaintiff telephone company knew defendant was moving the house along the street, but did not notify him of the location of its conduits. The Supreme Court holds that it was the duty of defendant to fully inform himself as to what lay below the street surface, and that if he failed to do so he drove his stake at his peril.

Alien Violator of the Law Admitted to Citizenship.—In the good old town of Milwaukee, where 2,000 saloons thrive, Albert Peter Hopp, a saloon keeper and applicant for citizenship, keeps his saloon open in violation of the state Sunday closing act. For more than 40 years the act has been on the statute books, but during all of that time the saloons have been kept open on the Sabbath Day without concealment or disguise. Public sentiment in Milwaukee favors this. The question in *Re Hopp*, 179 Federal Reporter, 561, is whether, under these circumstances, Hopp has behaved himself as a man of good moral character, essential under the naturalization act. Judge Quarles, of the United States District Court, holds that Hopp should not be denied citizenship because he has fallen in with the general public sentiment of the community in which he lives; it not being a fair construction of the naturalization act to require him to rise above his environment, and show by his behavior that his moral character was above the level of the average citizen.

Author Entitled to Agreed Price.—Clemens, an author, called at the office of the defendant, publisher of the *World*, to sell one of his